

THE  
BLACK BOX

SEE IT, HEAR IT  
AT GILMANS

Radio Dept. Gloucester Arcade

CHINA

Established 1845



MAIL

THE WEATHER: Moderate Southeasterly, winds, Fair.

SAXONE  
Shoes for Men  
MADE IN SCOTLAND  
Whiteaways  
HONGKONG & KOWLOON

No. 36162

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1955.

Price 20 Cents

COMMENT OF  
THE DAY

The Future

THE United Nations Organisation has been launched on the second ten years of its career amidst expressions of high hopes and good cheer. The cynic might remark that it is customary for a ship to be launched with champagne but when she has been storm-tossed again and again for ten years the champagne is out of place; the optimism is the triumph of hope over experience.

Yet undoubtedly the high hopes expressed at San Francisco were something more than synthetic cheerfulness common on such occasions; more too than diplomatic bonhomie necessary to create the right atmosphere for the Geneva talks.

The important fact is that despite all the storms and stresses of the past decade the United Nations has survived both as an organisation and as an expression of human aspirations.

And when the test came in Korea, by a mixture of good fortune, resolution and learning from lessons of the past the United Nations surmounted it, and in so doing achieved a stature which many felt was beyond its capacity.

WHEN the statesmen of the world launched the United Nations in San Francisco ten years ago the first atomic bomb was already in existence, but very few of them knew about it. Those who have met at San Francisco in the past few days were fully conscious of the terrible potentialities of nuclear weapons.

This terrible threat has combined, with the existence of an effective collective security system and the economic strain of the armaments race, to make disarmament seem more of a practical possibility today than it has during years of futile debating. It is true that Western and Soviet points of view are still fairly far apart. But up to a year ago the kind of hopes that have been uttered at San Francisco during the past week would have seemed wildly unrealistic. Now they do, and with these new hopes have grown up constructive projects.

TWO years ago President Eisenhower proposed that as disarmament proceeded the great powers should contribute part of the resultant savings to the United Nations for promoting technical and economic progress of the less productive areas and he renewed the proposal last week in San Francisco. There is also the spectacular project for international co-operation in all peaceful uses of atomic energy which, if successful, could transfigure all the useful efforts which have been made by such UN agencies as FAO and WHO.

Yet these great matters will not initially be decided by the United Nations, but, if at all, by the heads of the governments of the great powers. The next voyage of the United Nations, therefore, begins at Geneva next month where the old League of Nations foundered.

The four heads of government cannot settle in a few days the problems which have bedevilled international relations for years, but they can find out if there is any reality behind the high hopes expressed in the past week.

Much may also be done through diplomatic channels or regional conferences, but undoubtedly the United Nations will have a vital part to play, for it remains the only place where all the world's problems can be considered as a whole.



Three people were injured, one seriously, when an explosion wrecked a paint factory in Oxford Avenue, Slough, north of London, last week, and caused £50,000 worth of damage. This picture gives some idea of the extent of the damage done by the blaze, which needed 40 firemen to bring under control.—London Express Photo.

## No US Relaxing Of Trade Restrictions Likely

Washington, June 28.

United States officials today ruled out any active consideration of relaxing restrictions on trade with China until there was a marked improvement in the Far Eastern situation.

The China trade issue was given renewed prominence by the flat opposition of the Republican Party leader in the Senate, Senator William Knowland, to suggestions that trade between Japan and China should be expanded.

The Republican spokesman thus took direct issue with the influential Democrat chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator George Aiken, who recently said that Japan should be encouraged to export more to her Communist neighbour.

Senator George obviously had in mind a Chinese market for Japanese textile exports. He is a candidate for re-election next year, and the textile producers in his state of Georgia have been demanding protection against the impact of Japanese competition in the home market. Senator Knowland, whose views also carry considerable weight in the State Department,

takes the uncompromising view that any expansion of Japan-China trade in strategic or non-strategic items is bad policy until such time as Chinese behaviour "improves."

Under existing allied agreements to which Japan is a party, controls are enforced on shipments of goods to China which are regarded as "strategic." But the United States and Japan exercise a strict control of what constitutes strategic goods than European and other trading nations.

Far Eastern experts in Washington feel it is premature to talk about lowering these barriers until there is evidence that China is prepared to drop her "aggressive" policies.

They said that if the Big Four heads of government meeting in Geneva next month and the series of lower-level talks which would follow succeeded in easing East-West tensions, it was quite likely that the trade restrictions would then also be eased.

Although Japan was anxious to promote trade with China in non-strategic or consumer goods, on which there are no restrictions, officials here expressed the opinion that the value to Japan of such trade is being over-emphasised.

They point out that China does not have the foreign currency to make large foreign purchases, that she is not so eager to import consumer goods as her own industry expands, and that she prefers sterling cash payments for her products rather than barter arrangements.—Reuters.

They point out that China does not have the foreign currency to make large foreign purchases, that she is not so eager to import consumer goods as her own industry expands, and that she prefers sterling cash payments for her products rather than barter arrangements.—Reuters.

They point out that China does not have the foreign currency to make large foreign purchases, that she is not so eager to import consumer goods as her own industry expands, and that she prefers sterling cash payments for her products rather than barter arrangements.—Reuters.

## To Construct Oil Barges For Burma

### ORDERS FOR OTHER LOCAL YARDS

Last week a naval architect said the Colony's hard-hit shipbuilding industry needed a few "shots in the arm".

Yesterday it got a good jab—a jab amounting to \$11 million.

"Big Jim" Vaughan of the Hongkong Transportation Co., Ltd., has landed a contract to build 30 oil barges for the Burmese Inland Water Transport Board.

About 600 welders, riveters, sheet-iron workers and labourers will be taken on by the Company which should help to alleviate the unemployment situation.

The barges, designed by Mr Vaughan, will be 150 feet overall by 29 feet by 7 feet 6 inches. Each one will carry 600 tons of crude oil from the oilfields at

Chauk down the Irrawaddy to the refinery at Rangoon.

A special large-scale zinc spray metalising method will be used on the part-riveted, part-welded, all-steel vessels. Equipment for the spraying will be imported.

The barge design is of the "pusher" type used for many years on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers—the first of their kind in Burma. This design is necessary on the Irrawaddy owing to the sharp bends and fast currents.

TOWING OPERATION  
The Company's own tug will tow the barges, three or four at a time, to Rangoon, taking about 30 days (depending on weather conditions) over the journey.

Before construction begins in five or six weeks models of the barges will be tested in the Ham-bury trial ponds.

Mr Vaughan said yesterday that the contract is due to be completed by July 1 next year.

Some other yards, too, have vessels under construction and according to a Marine Department official there are a number of contracts pending which should keep the industry busy.

Sister governments and administrations have placed orders with Hongkong yards.

SARAWAK'S ORDER  
One firm is fitting out a barge and light tender (111 feet overall) for the Government of Sarawak. Two 46-foot wooden general service launches are under construction and an order for a 72-foot shallow draught launch has been booked for the same yard.

A shallow draught, twin screw passenger and mail tender is on the stocks for the Government of Sarawak.

The Western Pacific Elph Commission has ordered a 128-foot cargo and passenger boat for use in the Solomon Islands.

Valuable contracts in Korea recently led to the building of 10 trawlers for the rehabilitation of that country while a private firm is buying a 150-ton trawler.

Kowloon Dockers have an order for two double-ended ferries and another, sister ship to the Chumcheung of about 6,000 tons, is building at Taikeo.

Adding it up, it does not amount to a boom, but it shows there is still life in the industry and there is hope for the future.

## REDS TO BACK NEHRU

New Delhi, June 27.  
The Indian Communist Party has decided to give its general support to Prime Minister Nehru's foreign policy while opposing the government on purely domestic issues. It was declared here today. A resolution to that effect was passed during the 14-day meeting of the 69,000 strong Party's central committee which ended here today.—Reuters.

Meanwhile Inland Steel, the nation's seventh-leading steel producer, began making preparations for an orderly shut-down in case no agreement is reached.—Reuters.

## Ship Driven Ashore At Hainan

London, June 27.  
The Canadian freighter Champlain has been blown ashore on the island of Hainan by a typhoon, her London agents reported tonight.

They said the 7,125-ton Champlain went ashore yesterday and the British crew of about 55 were stranded on the desolate coast of the island, about 250 miles from Hongkong, waiting to be rescued.

A radio message from her master, Captain Alfred Summerfield, of Worthing, Sussex, said: "All is well. The London agents said tonight: 'Reports indicate that she is not seriously damaged, and we hope that the crew will be able to reboard her and refloat her.'—Reuters.

## Chinese In British Colonies

### MP To Bring Up Ticklish Point

From JOHN McKENNA

London, June 27.

Socialist MP Reginald Sorensen is going to press Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan to approach Chou En-lai on the ticklish question of Chinese with dual or uncertain nationality in British colonies.

Tonight he told me he would remind Mr Macmillan of Chou's recent deal with Indonesia—under which Chinese there have the choice of becoming nationals of Communist China or nationals of Indonesia, but no chance to declare themselves nationals of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist China.

He will ask whether "a similar treaty" can be negotiated between Britain and China in British colonies—but he isn't doing it with the idea of squeezing out Nationalist China.

He says he is merely hopeful Chou En-lai is now in a mood to talk business—and that Chou may be prepared to settle a potentially dangerous issue.

### PRIMARY CONCERN

His concern is primarily over Malaya where the question of doubtful loyalties is both difficult and explosive.

He feels if the question could be settled in a way that would force the Chinese to declare their loyalties the problem could be settled more easily.

"The Chinese in Malaya are very influential," he said tonight. "They retain an affection for their own country and whatever government is in power naturally has some sort of influence on Chinese overseas. I think they should make up their minds."

THEIR RESPONSIBILITY  
He emphasised the problem really applied to a small minority of Chinese who have Communist leanings. "But they have to face the fact they should be responsible citizens of the country in which they are living."

"Evidence that some haven't faced up to that, he said, was to be found in the recent necessity to close down Chinese schools owing to Communist infiltration."

And, he said, there is a growing problem in Borneo too. "As things stand Chinese Communists are under no obligation to declare themselves—and they are free to switch nationalities as convenience or the nature of their activity dictates.—London Express Service.

### Wildcat Strike

Amsterdam, June 27.  
A wildcat strike broke out among dockers here today bringing shipping virtually to a standstill.

Dockers, paraded through the streets and a strike committee delegation was received by the mayor.—France-Press.

## Army v. Govt Row Brewing Up In Cyprus

From DAVID BURK

Nicosia, June 27.

A first-class row is brewing up here between the Army's Middle East Headquarters and the Cyprus government.

A senior officer told me today, "We are getting fed up with the government's unwillingness to do anything to guarantee peace and security in the island."

The officer pointed out the British Army had allowed itself to be driven out of Egypt under a give-away treaty. The only place left where a Middle East Headquarters was possible was Cyprus, which is British territory.

Said the officer: "I can assure you the Army is absolutely adamant about the strategic necessity of using Cyprus as a Middle East nerve centre. And this means there must be no change of status at least before a long-term peace can be guaranteed. The vital security of the island must stay under British control."

But even with the island as a British colony, peace and security must still be maintained. And this officer said it calls for firm action by the Government, Sir Robert Armitage.

### STONES TO GRENADES

Said the officer: "The trouble makers here used stones last December and butterfly bombs in April. Now they are using very good backyard workshop imitations of the Army's own killer grenades."

"Next time it will be rifles—even guerrilla ambushes on the island's narrow mountain roads." The Army—which keeps only two battalions of headquarters troops here—isn't anxious to be called in to keep the peace. In the Army's view, firm government action could have halted terrorism anywhere along the line.

One suggestion put forward to cope with the situation at this late hour is to bring in a military Governor.

Li-Chen Geoffrey Bourne of General Erskine are suggested as likely candidates.

Meanwhile the island's sedition law, about which so much fuss was made last August, has

### ENVOY ON WAY TO HONGKONG

London, June 27.  
Britain's newly appointed Charge d'Affaires to Peking Mr Douglas O'Neill left here by air today for Hongkong via Singapore.

Mr O'Neill intends to travel from Hongkong to Peking by train arriving in Peking about July 10.—France-Press.

If you like beer  
you'll love Schlitz





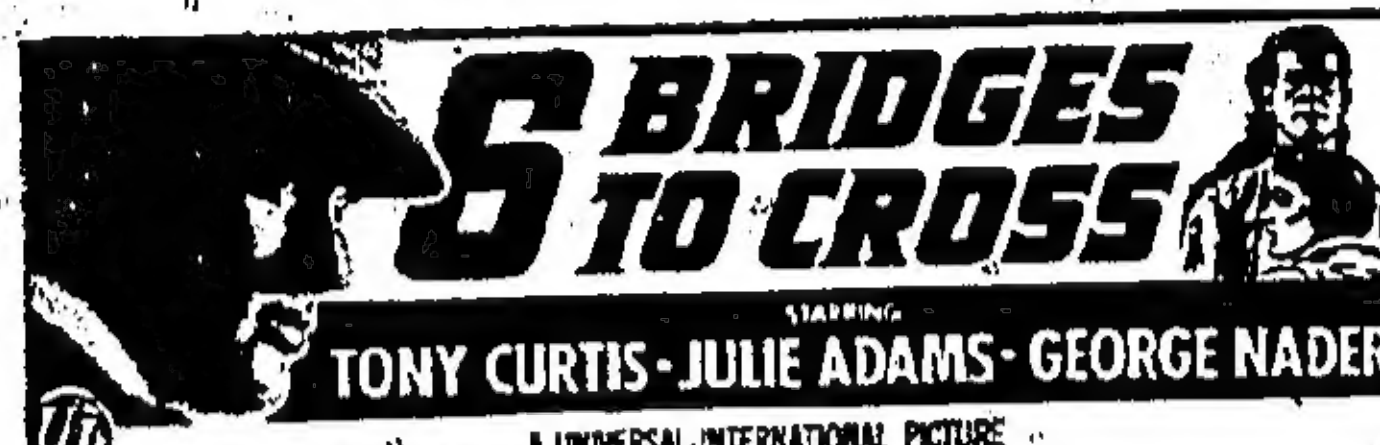
## KING'S PRINCESS

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 p.m. / At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 p.m.

TO-DAY ONLY



★ TO-MORROW ★



— Added Attraction —  
Another MISS UNIVERSE Pageant Featurette  
"A WORLD OF BEAUTY"  
Printed by Technicolor  
Starring THE MISS UNIVERSE CONTEST WINNERS  
OF 1955  
With Pete Rugolo & His Orchestra  
BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

## NEW YORK GREAT WORLD

CAUSEWAY BAY, TEL 78721

KOWLOON, TEL 53500

FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

## "CHIN PING MEI"

主演 蘭香李 梅瓶金

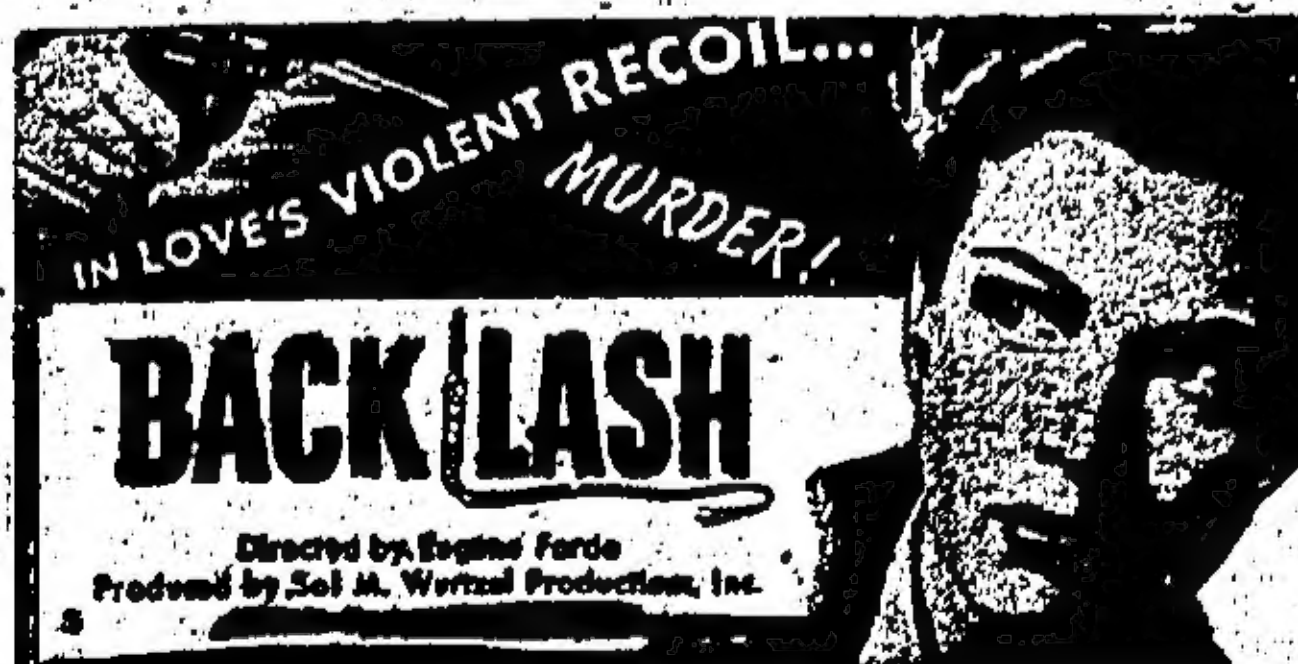
A Chinese Picture in Mandarin

★ TO-MORROW ★

BY PUBLIC REQUEST FOR 2 DAYS ONLY



COMMENCING FRIDAY, 1st JULY

★ COMMENCING TO-DAY ★  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

NEXT CHANGE



## PERONISTS STOP ATTACKS ON CHURCH

## Agreement Thought Possible In The Near Future

Buenos Aires, June 27.

President Juan Peron's Government and the Roman Catholic Church today were believed to be working toward a settlement of their seven-month-long dispute, possibly by means of a negotiated Concordat.

There was no confirmation in Buenos Aires of Vatican City reports on the possibility of such negotiations. However, there were indications that the Peron Government had adopted a conciliatory attitude toward the Church and would give Catholics full guarantees to exercise their faith.

Federal Penal Judge Carlos Gentile today ordered the release of the last 38 persons detained at the administrative buildings of the Archbishopric for questioning in connection with the rioting on June 12.

## CENTRES REOPEN

In Cordoba Province, one of Argentina's major Roman Catholic strongholds, provincial police allowed all Catholic Action centres to reopen on direct orders from the Interior Ministry in Buenos Aires.

All attacks on the Church in pro-government newspapers have ceased.

At the same time, Roman Catholic spokesmen reiterated that the Church is willing to accept loss of its position as the official State Church, providing it involves only economic Church-State separation without affecting any moral principles.

Antonio Cardinal Caggiano, Archbishop of Rosario, looked as a major figure in any possible negotiations with the Government.

Sanctus Luis, Cardinal Copello, Archbishop of Buenos Aires and Primate of Argentina, has been aiming for some time as has the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Mario Zanin.

Cardinal Caggiano visited Rome recently and many believe he will be called upon to assist the aged Cardinal Copello in the present emergency. — United Press.

## GUN WOULDN'T FIRE

## Complained To The Police

Paris, June 27. Joseph Pradier, 37-year-old Mulhouse labourer, went to the police headquarters here on Saturday with an unusual complaint. It was learned here today.

His objection: he had bought a French eight-mm regulation revolver which would not fire, when aimed at his wife and lover.

"The revolver doesn't work," he said, "and I'm bringing a complaint against the man who sold it to me."

TOOK GUN. The police commissioner listened to his story, took the gun, locked up Pradier on charges of illegally carrying the revolver, threatening death and attempting murder.

Pradier's story was that he lived in the same house with three other persons—his wife, her lover, and his own mistress. Claiming that he could not bear the presence of his rival, the lover, Pradier said that he bought the gun, surprised the couple on the stairway and guided the trigger several times. — France-Press.

## Admiral's Appointment

London, June 27. Rear-Admiral Berlin Illingworth, Robertshaw, is to be Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Mediterranean, in succession to Vice-Admiral G.L. Gazelet, the Admiralty announced today.

He will have the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral.

Admiral Robertshaw, 53, has 27 years' naval experience. In 1947, he was Chief Staff Officer to the Flag Officer, Malayan Area and later, Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station. — Reuters.

## DONALD ALWAYS MARRIED

London, June 28.

Twenty-eight-year-old Donald Whitehouse, a handsome door keeper in a London hotel, was a honest man. When he fell in love, he did not play the Casanova. He agreed to marry the girl.

The trouble was that he fell in love too often. Already sentenced for bigamy three years ago, he is now serving a three-year imprisonment sentence on the same charge.

He had two "wives", two attractive brunettes, Olivia and Ann. It would have passed unnoticed, but one day, a few months ago, the two wives met their husband at the same time, in a street.

## LIVELY ARGUMENT

There was a lively argument at the end of which Whitehouse finally convinced them to come to one of his homes to discuss the matter.

He spoke with so much eloquence that the two women agreed to the plan he submitted. The three of them, from then on, lived together and they seemed to like it.

Unfortunately, the police intervened and warned the two women that neither of them was Whitehouse's wife. He was already married. — France-Press.

## America Infringes Sovereignty

London, June 28.

Mr Chang Wen-tien, Communist China's Vice-Foreign Minister, today accused America of wanting "to infringe on the sovereignty of other countries to invade their territory, to interfere in their internal affairs, to extort from them all sorts of special privileges, to establish military bases on their territories," the New China News Agency reported today.

He was addressing a meeting in Peking on Monday afternoon celebrating the first anniversary of joint statements on the five principles of peaceful co-existence by the Prime Ministers of China, India and Burma.

USE AS TOOLS. What America and "their followers" were after "is not peaceful co-existence among nations but... to subordinate other countries to their will, to use them as their tools," Mr Chang said.

Addressing 4,500 persons at Chungshan Park in Peking Mr Chang said the "grave danger of another war still exists."

## Expelled Bishop In Rome



Bishop Talo who was expelled from the Argentine recently by order of President Peron held a Mass at the Sacred Heart Im Prati Church in Rome after which he greeted old friends and former Italian parishioners. It was the expulsion of Bishop Talo and a colleague which started the recent riots in many parts of the Argentine. Picture shows: Bishop Talo is greeted by friends after the Mass in Rome. — Express Photo.

## Aid Comes Back In Aircraft CONGRESS ALLEGATION

Washington, June 27.

A member of Congress complained in the House Rules Committee today that President Eisenhower's foreign aid money is being used to subsidise British aeroplane makers in the manufacture of passenger transport planes which are being sold in the US at a reduced price.

Representative Clarence Brown, a minority member from Ohio, made this complaint as the Committee debated how much

time it should allow the foreign aid bill when it reaches the House floor. The bill would provide \$3,285,000,000 in foreign aid for the fiscal year which starts on July 1. The Senate has approved a similar bill and the House Foreign Affairs Committee has approved the foregoing figure.

## DOUBTED FACTS

The Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr James Richards, told the Rules Committee he doubted the facts in Mr Brown's charge about British planes.

Mr Brown was adamant on his point, however. He contended that Great Britain used \$1,700,000,000 in so-called counterpart funds—which he said represented borrowings by American taxpayers—to make payments on Britain's National Debt.

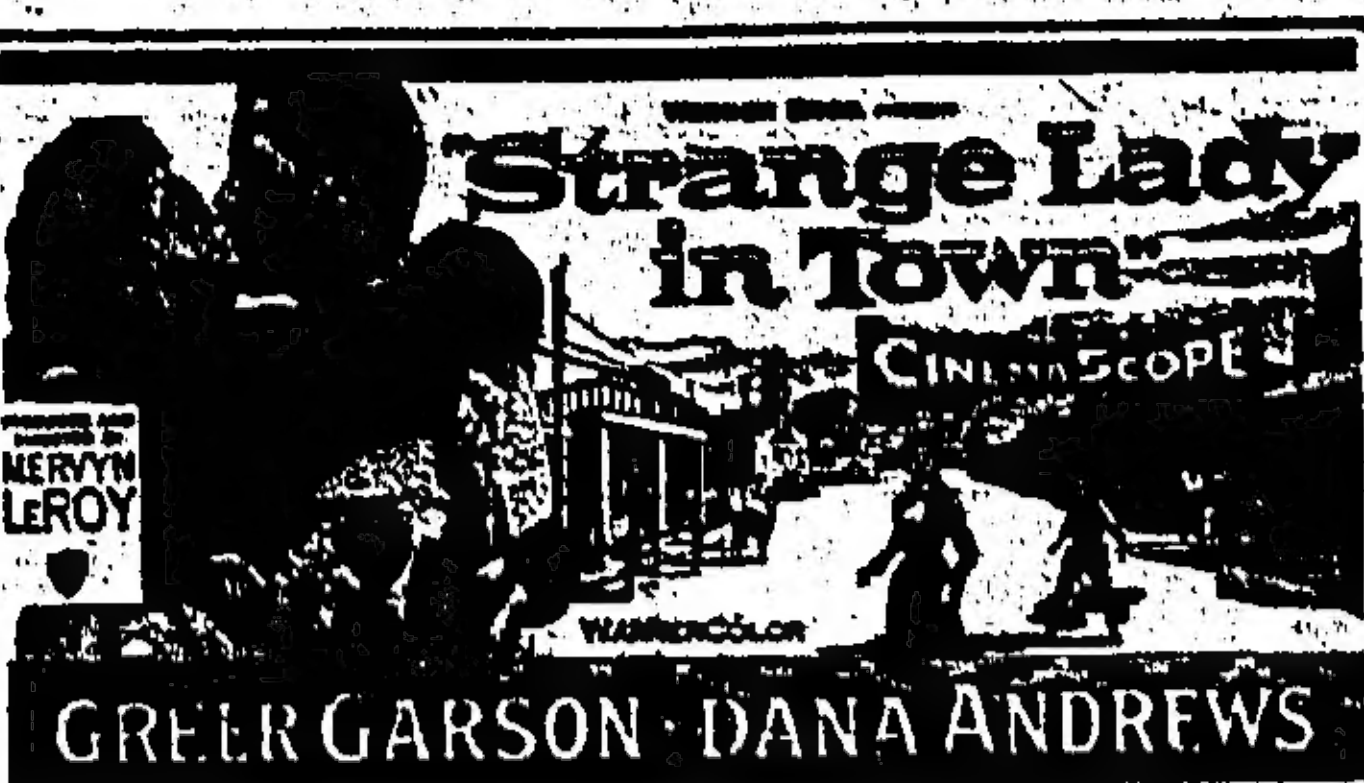
Mr Richards said he was sure no such thing had happened recently.

But Mr Brown said this was a fact discovered by the Hoover Commission of which he is a member. He said the French did the same thing on a smaller scale.

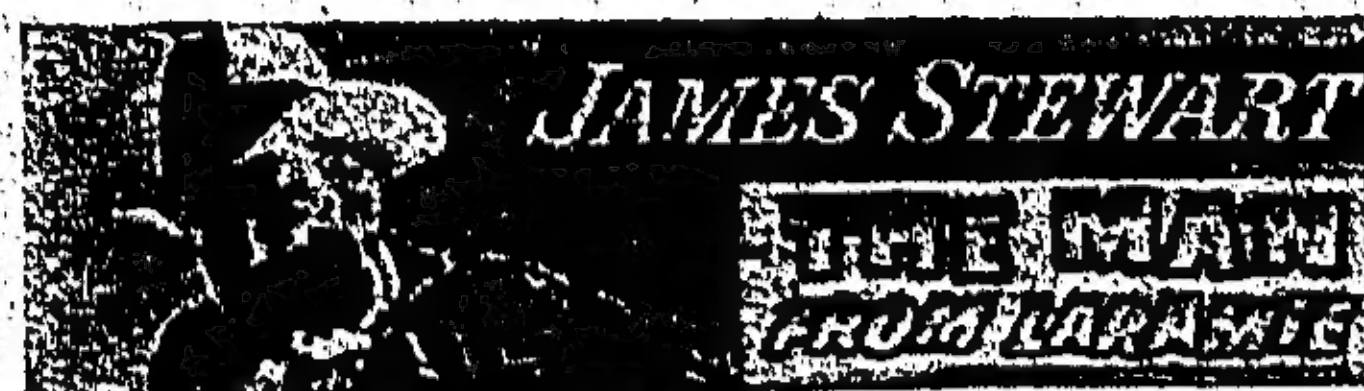
Mr Brown also charged the Foreign Operations Administration with having illegally spent some of its funds "propagandising" Americans in support of the aid programme. — United Press.

## QUEEN'S &amp; ALHAMBRA

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



NEXT CHANGE



TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

JUST FOR FUN WE GIVE YOU THE MOST UNUSUAL COMEDY TREAT OF YOUR LIFE!



Released Thru Hai Tung Motion Picture Co.

★ NEXT CHANGE ★



## HOOVER: LIBERTY

CAUSEWAY BAY TEL 72371 KOWLOON TEL 50333

— NOW PLAYING —

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.



Coming! Coming!

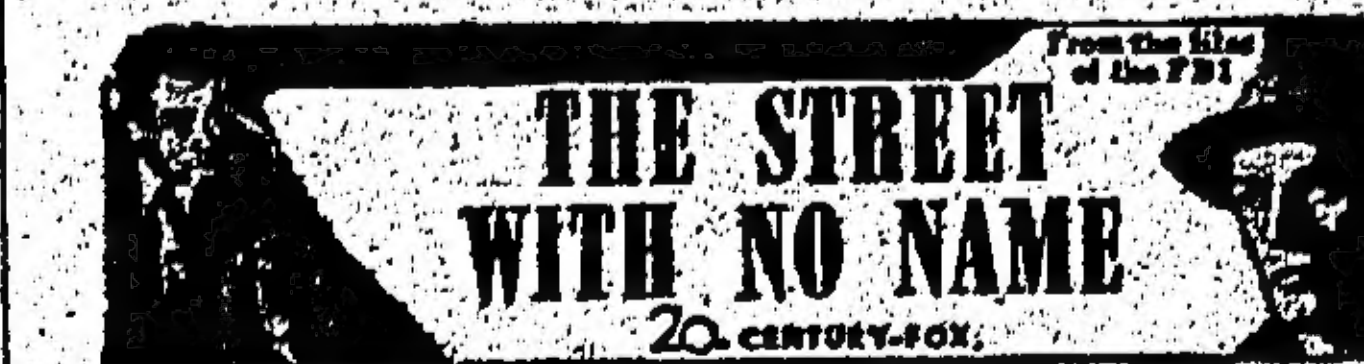
Charles Dickens'

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

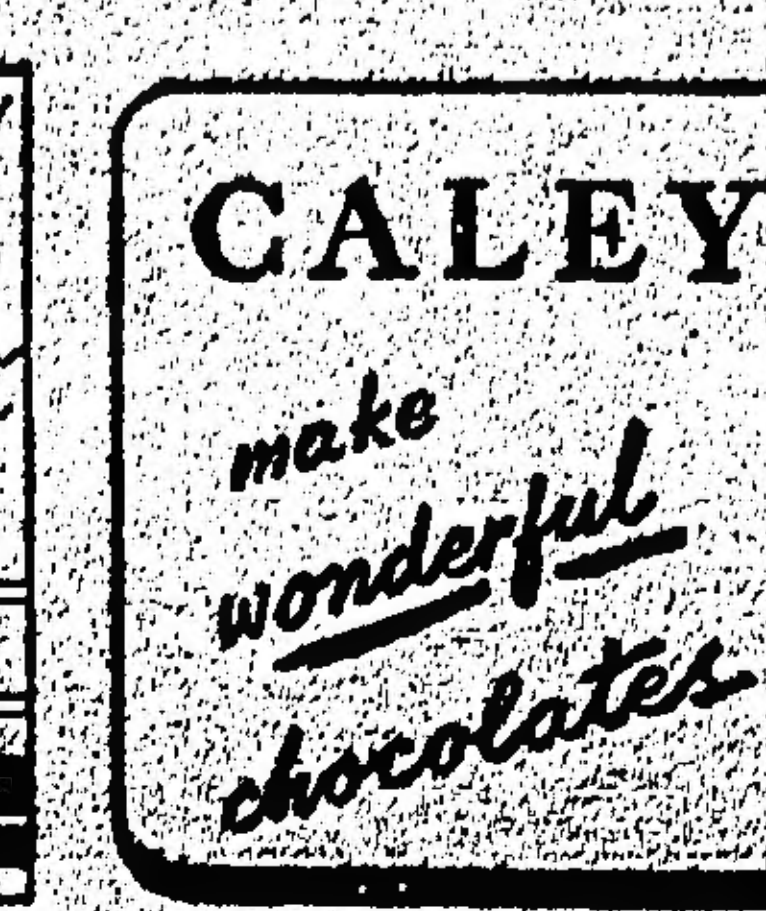
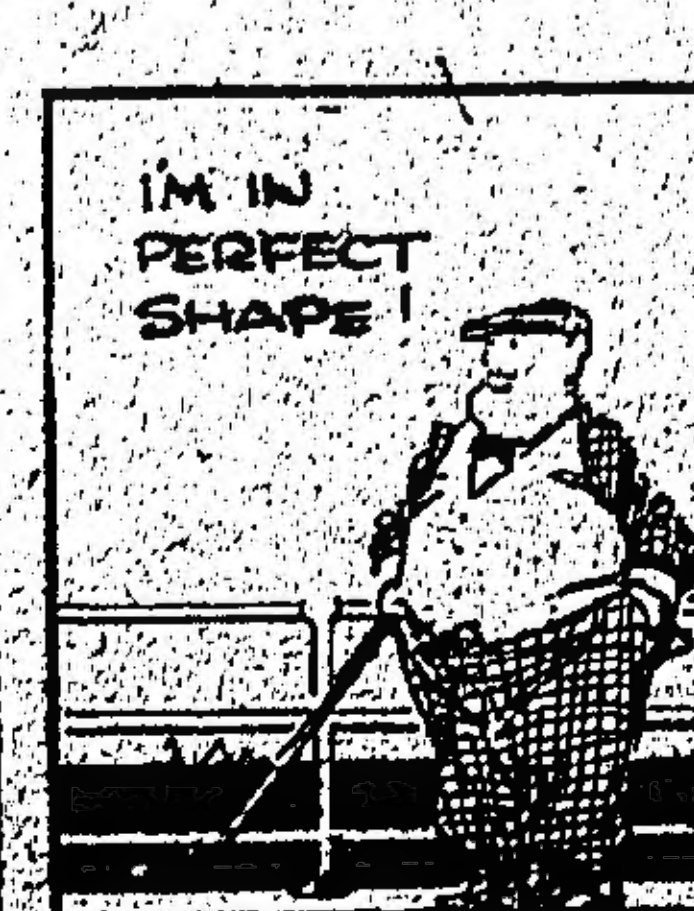
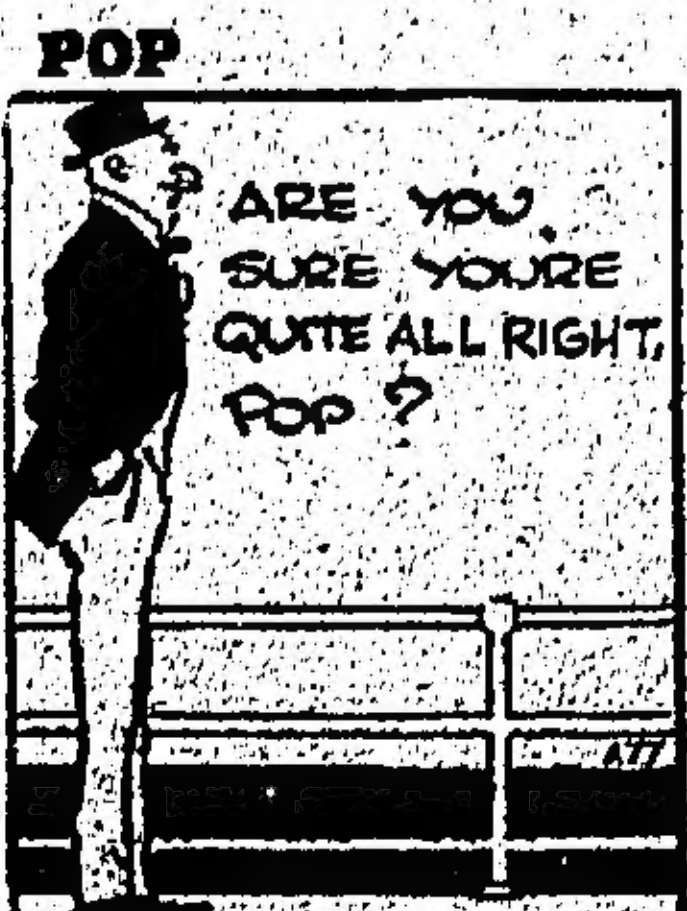
Starring

Ronald Colman • Elizabeth Allan

A LOVE DRAMA THAT WILL LIVE FOREVER!!!



Brighton peer!





# APPLAUSE FOR NEHRU

— TO-MORROW —  
"THE GOOD DIE YOUNG"



# A HAPPY BUNGLE GAVE US DANNY THE CLOWN

A LITTLE man in a striped bathrobe, tired, his voice hoarse... Danny Kaye offstage. Danny Kaye taking a moment to relax. He does it easily, sprawling on a settee in the corner of a crowded dressing room, almost as if he were in the middle of the Gobi desert—unheeding of the hustle and the bustle, the chatter of a dozen people insisting to someone that they want to see Mr. Kaye about something urgent and personal.

Kaye looks a great deal smaller in real life. You might pass him on the street without a second look if you didn't know who he was, unless you stopped long enough to look him straight in the face.

There is the look of the born clown there, the "look that makes you want to laugh even if making you laugh is the last thing he wants to do at the moment."

Two minutes catching his breath, and he gets up and walks about the room. He looks hard and mooks seriously at the visitors, one by one. He walks slowly, like a grand inquisitor.

No one is quite sure for a moment whether to laugh or bolt. Kaye "is enjoying himself hugely."

He can't help it. The clown thing starts. Then he sees the act is making some of us nervous. A quick grin, a handshake, a quiet word to let us know he knows who we are, and the tension snaps as quickly as it was created.

The stunt is impressive. But the odd thing is, it's not meant to be. It's just Kaye behaving naturally.

A few minutes later, when you get a quiet word with him, you can see how tired he is. The pained glance he gives the mountain of correspondence in the corner, the nervous glimpse at his watch to see how long he's got until the next show, the hoarse voice which comes from going on with the show despite a bad cold, all testify to a man who is going full out and who wishes, almost desperately,

Every now and then there comes upon the scene a clown with the priceless ability to make people laugh despite themselves, their creeds, their colour or their language. There is the touch of genius on these clowns who belong to the whole world. They have a certain inner something that defies definition. Such a man is Charlie Chaplin. So is Danny Kaye. Take a look at Kaye in a relaxed off duty moment. Maybe you can put a finger on that "something" which makes him more than just a funny man.

that he could get a quiet moment by himself.

There is no sign of a man conscientiously putting on an act.

Seconds later, another Danny Kaye emerges—Danny Kaye the conscientious citizen.

You ask him about his work with UNICEF. He has just finished a feature film called "Assignment Children," the result of a 40,000-mile tramp through Asia, all for free.

He talks for a good ten minutes, unconscious that he's giving you a lecture on the importance of doing something to see that all the kids of the world get a decent break to start with.

Then you suggest that maybe he's given UNICEF a pretty big boost around the world with all his publicity work.

He wheels around as though you had bitten him.

"Look," he says, pointing a finger at you, "I want to get one thing straight—the UNICEF job is being done and being done well—and there are lots of people who have given an awful lot more of their time and money and everything than I have."

"They didn't need me to go out and preach the gospel. I'm not going to preach the gospel. 'All I'm trying to do is to let people know what's going on. There are lots of people who don't even know what the name UNICEF means let alone what it does.'"

"And it's important that people should know. I'm trying to help."

He is breathless and, of course, what he's said is a little confusing. But you know what he means. UNICEF needs a star billing for a little while—but it doesn't need Danny Kaye or anyone else to spread the

gospel in the areas where it's actually working.

The discussion is ended by the arrival of a plate of bacon and eggs—and the next Kaye you see is Kaye on stage. The Kaye we all know. The Kaye talking utter nonsense that somehow sounds as though it ought to have a meaning.

The Kaye who holds 2,500 people at his finger tips, making them laugh, making some of them cry, making all of them happy in a way that looks as though it doesn't require any effort at all.

Of course, there are the endless hours of hard slogging work, planning every detail of every act. The hours spent curled around a piano to get just the right appearance of nonchalance, while he lies on top of it; the weeks spent thinking up just the right nonsense syllables; the years

spent making the voice cover every pitch the human vocal cords are capable of.

But then Kaye is just as likely as not to lapse into a wild, carefree ad lib in the middle of the act.

Sammy Frazer, his pianist, allegedly doesn't sleep some nights dreaming of the night that he won't know the tune Kaye has suddenly started to sing.

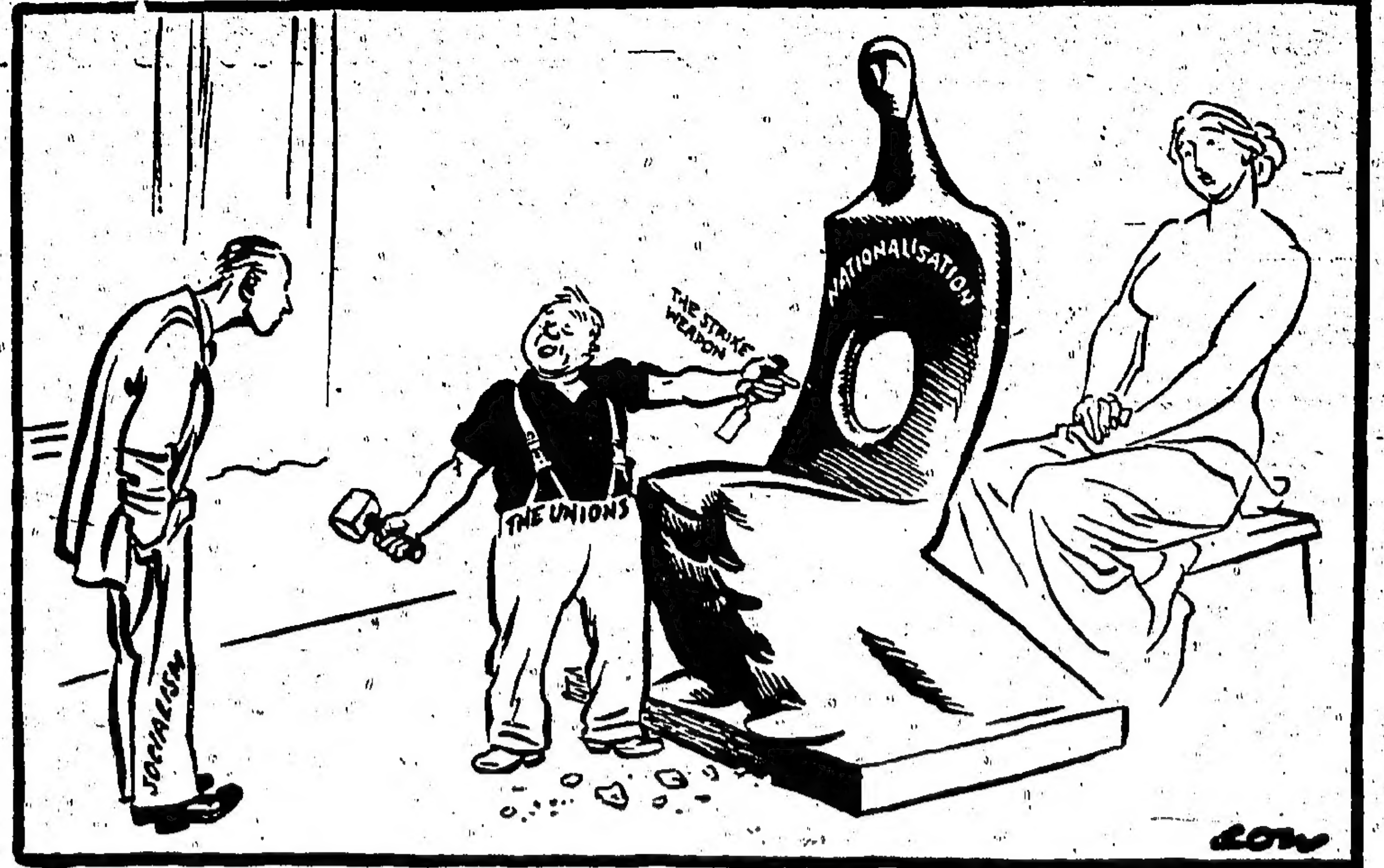
So it's anybody's guess. Back in the days when he was David Daniel Kowalski, Brooklyn-born son of a Russian Jewish horse-dealer turned garment worker, he used to dream of this sort of thing.

Then he became an insurance clerk, but a slight mathematical slip cost the company a cool thirty thousand dollars. The company couldn't see the joke and Kaye was out of a job.

It was probably one of the world's happier bumbles, for Danny Kaye went from there to odd jobs for a while and one of them turned out to be a job with Bert Lee, an old-time American vaudeville actor, who took him along on a run through the vaudeville circuits of the Catskill Mountains.

Danny Kaye has never been far from the footlights since.

Les Armour



"GIVES IT MORE AIR, SEE?"

World Copyright by arrangement with the Manchester Guardian



## THE PARAMOUNT CHIEF'S REVENGE...

Another could-be-true story to set you guessing in this FACT or FICTION story by famous writers. DID this story really happen? Tomorrow will bring you the answer...



DRAWING BY SEWELL



Give Your Memory a Holiday

with the Seamaster Calendar

The new self-winding Seamaster Calendar watch is the most faithful servant of time ever devised by watch-making science... telling the exact time and day of the month... accurately, automatically.

You can discard your wall calendar, you can forget old-fashioned stem winding. The Seamaster Calendar winds itself with every flick of your wrist. Automatically, too, the date mechanism changes every 24 hours. It's simple, sturdy, foolproof.



OMEGA Seamaster Calendar

Société Suisse Pour l'Industrie Horlogère S.A. Geneva, Switzerland.

OMEGA - Tissot

I HAVE been a keen amateur photographer for many years and, when I write a travel book, always aim to provide my own illustrations.

So I was glad to hear that my visit to the Plantation Crop Research Institute at Abafu, in West Africa, coincided with a photogenic event.

In my experience, one generally reaches these places either a few days too late or a week too early; the annual devil dance is just over and the parade of mounted chiefs in chain mail isn't until next full moon. Jam yesterday, in fact and jam tomorrow—but this time I was promised jam today.

### Science temple

The heart of this jungle institute, costing about half a million pounds, is a big, streamlined block of modern laboratories. Grouped round it are the staff bungalows, white and trim as freshly brushed teeth. Earth roads, a reservoir, turbine generators, piped water, a club house and a golf course, even a miniature telephone exchange—it has everything; and, all round, pressing in on this oasis of 20th-century science, lies the dark, stifling, liana-hung rain-forest, seething with its secret insect and animal life.

By chance I had hit off the official opening of this spick-and-span temple to our modern god of science. There was to be a slap up luncheon, speeches by VIPs, and an African ceremony which everyone told me, was to be the interesting part. The Paramount Chief from whom the land had been bought was coming with his regalia and retinue to bless the enterprise.

"That's not quite accurate," my guide told me. "He was a

lanky young man with dark, untidy hair and spectacles, very keen on his research job and—this was a link between us—scarcely less so on photography. Like most scientists, he was a stickler for exactitude, the strict and literal truth. George will serve for his name. 'The Chief's not so much blessing us, I understand,' George said, 'as lifting a curse.'"

"Why did someone curse the Institute?"

"The Chief did—or his ancestors, really. You see, when we bought the land we had to include the Paramount Chief's burial ground. The bones of his ancestors for many generations back are buried here. And the stools they used in life, in which their spirits found refuge, were kept in a sacred hut guarded by slaves. Every year the reigning chief used to 'wash the stools' in the blood of human victims, and this kept the spirits happy and ensured good crops for the next season."

"But all that has died out years ago," I suggested.

"Has it? I sometimes wonder! Anyway, when we made the reservoir we flooded this burial ground in 20 ft. of water. And now there are water-lilies floating on top."

"So the Chief cursed you all for drowning his ancestors?"

"It was the spirits of the ancestors themselves, I think, that were so deeply offended. But after some palaver this Chief, who's been very co-operative, agreed to placate their wrath by means of today's ceremony. I daresay a sum of money and a decoration in the Honours List helped to persuade him."

### Face value

I called George a cynic. "Scientists should never take things at their face value," he said, rather primly. "What interests me now is to get a really good colour film."

He had a 16 mm. cine Kodak, and I must emphasise that George was a really first-rate photographer. I know because I saw his work and, besides, he did all the photography for the Institute, photomicrographs and so on, highly skilled work.

During the morning another photographer arrived. He had been sent up by the Government's Information Office to take the official pictures. His name was Brett, a hard-bitten little man who chewed gum and would have liked, I think, to have been taken for an American.

He wore a crumpled beach suit and a Panama hat, which gave him a curiously old-fashioned air. But there was nothing else about him less than modern, and he made himself completely at home. I don't suppose he took better pictures than George, but he did it for a living. You could almost see him releasing the shutter in the last split-second before his airplane crashed, or as the burning house collapsed on top of him.

This I must admit: everyone had a good lunch and the gin flowed in true West African fashion. But George was a sober scientist, not a drinking type. Brett was a drinker, agreed, but anyone could hold his liquor it was Brett. I had one small pink gin.

When we arrived at the reservoir, dripping in the sweltering heat, the Chief and his retinue were waiting on the shore. The Chief was a great, hefty man, well-fed and autocratic, dressed in a gorgeous many-hued silk "cloth" worn like a Roman toga, and hung with necklaces and bangles of gold.

A throng of Africans stood round, all in togas dyed in magnificent traditional patterns. Behind was the blue lake, reflecting the straight-boled green trees. I gave a gasp of wonder, the scene was so drenched in colour, so exciting and African.

Wait a feast for the camera! I think we all had our viewfinders to our eyes when the Chief stepped forward, raised his staff and shouted, angrily I thought, some kind of order. After a few moments of confusion, an interpreter explained:

"The Chief does not allow photographs," he said. "This is a sacred place. Please put away your cameras."

Both Brett and George protested. Brett had orders to take these pictures from the Government, George from the Institute. "We fixed all this beforehand," George said. "The Chief agreed then. It was all arranged."

In the end there was a compromise—or so we thought. We could shoot until the Chief reached the actual lifting of the curse and then we must cover our cameras. "Afterwards," I realised that the Chief never did agree. He was bounced into what looked like an agreement and had to make the best of it. From the way he looked at our cameras, I could tell he wanted to smash them with his staff, but didn't dare.

"The Chief does not allow photographs," he said. "This is a sacred place. Please put away your cameras."

Both Brett and George protested. Brett had orders to take these pictures from the Government, George from the Institute. "We fixed all this beforehand," George said. "The Chief agreed then. It was all arranged."

In the end there was a compromise—or so we thought. We could shoot until the Chief reached the actual lifting of the curse and then we must cover our cameras. "Afterwards," I realised that the Chief never did agree. He was bounced into what looked like an agreement and had to make the best of it. From the way he looked at our cameras, I could tell he wanted to smash them with his staff, but didn't dare.

"The Chief does not allow photographs," he said. "This is a sacred place. Please put away your cameras."

Both Brett and George protested. Brett had orders to take these pictures from the Government, George from the Institute. "We fixed all this beforehand," George said. "The Chief agreed then. It was all arranged."

In the end there was a compromise—or so we thought. We could shoot until the Chief reached the actual lifting of the curse and then we must cover our cameras. "Afterwards," I realised that the Chief never did agree. He was bounced into what looked like an agreement and had to make the best of it. From the way he looked at our cameras, I could tell he wanted to smash them with his staff, but didn't dare.

"The Chief does not allow photographs," he said. "This is a sacred place. Please put away your cameras."

Both Brett and George protested. Brett had orders to take these pictures from the Government, George from the Institute. "We fixed all this beforehand," George said. "The Chief agreed then. It was all arranged."

six of eight exposures. There was the reservoir scene, clear and sharp and vivid—nothing wrong with that. There was the Chief and his men, the resplendent executioners. But the next one was blurred. And the next, and the next after that. They were out of focus, muzzy, confused, almost as if two or three had been taken on top of each other. Yet I knew this was impossible. Not one of them was good enough to print.

"That's a queer thing," I said. "You're damn right, it's queer," Brett exclaimed. "Here, look at these." He thrust into my hand a strip of his own film. I held it up to the light and, I must admit, a creepy sort of feeling ran down my spine. Not one of his was recognisable, either. All blurred.

"Well," I said feebly, "I suppose we can all make mistakes. It must be a coincidence."

"Three coincidences?"

He handed me a letter headed The Plantation Crop Research Institute, Abafu, and signed by George.

"Dear Brett: What an amazing coincidence! All my pictures of the ceremony are blurred, too. I can't make it out, because they're taken just before the chief sneezed blood and medicines on several of his followers and uttered incantations to draw the curse out of the lake and into the bullock, which was duly roasted."

"I've had about as much as I can take of this heat," George said as we walked back. "But the picture should repay us. The colours were really terrific."

"Uh-huh," grunted Brett. "When you've been out here a bit longer, all this will be just routine."

I got back to the coast about three weeks later and took my film to Brett, who had kindly offered to get them processed. He brought them back to me himself some days later, with a queer expression on his face. The first ones were good, and I was pleased.

"Go on," Brett said. "Look at all of 'em."

I came to the pictures of the curse-lifting ceremony at Abafu.

World Copyright Reserved

SEWELL STOKES

Put your tick in the space where you think the story is true, tomorrow when the answer will be given—with another story in this series by

SEWELL STOKES

Put your tick in the space where you think the story is true, tomorrow when the answer will be given—with another story in this series by

SEWELL STOKES















# CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG  
PUBLISHED DAILY  
(AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy.  
Saturdays 30 cents.  
Subscription: \$5.00 per month.  
Postage: China and Macao \$3.00  
per month, U.K. British Possessions  
and other countries \$7.00 per month.  
News contributions, always wel-  
come, should be addressed to the  
Editor, business communications and  
advertisements to the Secretary.  
Telephone: 2661 (5 lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:  
Sallybury Road,  
Telephone: 5243.

## Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00  
FOR 1 DAY PREPAID  
ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS  
\$2.00 PER DAY  
10 cents PER WORD OVER 20  
Births, Deaths, Marriages,  
Personal \$5.00 per insertion  
not exceeding 25 words, 25  
cents each additional word.  
ALTERNATE INSERTIONS  
10% EXTRA  
If not prepaid a booking fee  
of 50 cents is charged.

## WANTED KNOWN

DR. SCHOLL'S Foot Comfort Service.  
Telephone House (Mezzanine)  
Hongkong provides the expert attention  
your feet deserve—by London-  
qualified chiropodist.

HOME & OFFICE STATIONERY  
Address and note books, children's  
books, chess sets. Very wide selection  
is available at South China  
Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham Street,  
Hongkong and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.  
Trade enquiries invited.

## FOR SALE

HK GOVERNMENT Import and  
Export Licence and Declaration  
Forms on sale at South China  
Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham Street,  
Hongkong and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

ANNUAL RETURN FORM—Form of  
Annual Return of a company not  
having share capital. Obtainable at  
South China Morning Post Ltd., 28  
cents each.

## STAMPS

SOMETHING EXCLUSIVE. Collectors  
backsets of assorted stamps.  
From 20 cents per packet upwards.  
An entirely new series. South  
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham  
Street, Hongkong and Salisbury  
Road, Kowloon.

STAMP ALBUMS—"Collection  
Builder" series. New stock now  
available. At South China  
Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham  
Street, Hongkong and Salisbury  
Road, Kowloon.

## BE TALLER

Increase Height with "White  
Pills" 2 to 6 inches. Suitable  
for both sexes up to the age  
of 80. Results guaranteed  
or fee refunded in full.  
Please remit 30 Shillings  
British Postal Order or  
Money Order or Bank Draft,  
payable in India or England.  
Address—Activities (Dept. 3)  
Kingsway, Delhi-9, India.

## To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD  
Space for commercial  
advertising should be  
booked not later than  
noon on Wednesday.  
For the SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST and the  
CHINA MAIL, 48 hours  
before date of publication.  
Special Announcements  
and Classified Advertisements  
as usual.

# BRITAIN VERSUS AMERICA IN BLUE RIBBAND RACE

London, June 27.

Which country will be the first to operate a non-stop London-New York air service, one of the most arduous in the world?

Recent announcements from British and American manufacturers indicate that the race for the Blue Riband route, together with its accompanying prestige and great commercial benefits, is entering its penultimate stage.

The first generation of contestants are the long-range turbo-prop Bristol Britannia and the turbo-compound Douglas DC-7C, and it looks as if the British airliner has got the edge on its competitor in some important respects, while there is little to choose between them in availability—both are due to be delivered in 1957. The Britannia, however, is designed for a passenger capacity of 93 as compared with the 62-seat DC-7C. Both airlines will have to be able to cope with headwinds of up to 90 m.p.h., and to operate over the London-New York route—3,220 miles—the Britannia is designed to have a still-air range of 5,350 miles and the DC-7C of 5,000 miles.

## COMPARISON

The Britannia, with a gross weight of 165,000 lb. compared with the 139,000 lb. of the Douglas, will be able to carry its full passenger capacity west-bound and, the makers claim, double the journey in shorter time.

Both airliners will be able to fly above the turbulence and storms that prevail at lower altitudes, but the Britannia, with its turbo-prop engines, should have greater passenger appeal than the turbo-compound piston-engined DC-7C, if the popularity of the Viscount is any guide.

The second generation of non-stop transatlantic airliners is due for 1958-59. The Comet 4 is intended for service the world over, and its size, range and speed have been designed to meet several different requirements. At present, it is scheduled to go into service late during 1958 and it will begin operations backed with 30,000 hours of airline experience gained with the Comet 1. It will carry 58 passengers over a stage length of 2,370 miles against a headwind of 50 m.p.h. at a speed of 490-506 m.p.h. A refuelling stop at Gander will therefore be necessary, but its superior cruising speed compared with the turbo-prop airliners will compensate for that lost time.

## COMET 4

The Comet 4 is a development of earlier models and is, therefore, not an entirely new conception. The Douglas DC-8 turbojet, which is due to fly during 1957, and the Vickers VC-7 by-pass turbojet airliners are comparable in size, and availability must depend on the outcome of development trials.

The DC-8 is a large aeroplane with a seating capacity of 80-125, and the makers claim that it will be able to fly non-stop from New York to London at a cruising speed of 550 m.p.h. The VC-7, about which few details have been released, will employ the Rolls-Royce Conway by-pass engine which combines great power with exceptional

fuel economy. A civil development of the Vickers 1000 turbojet transport which is scheduled to fly next year, the VC-7 will, it is stated, accommodate more than 100 passengers and cruise at least as fast as the DC-8 claimed performance.

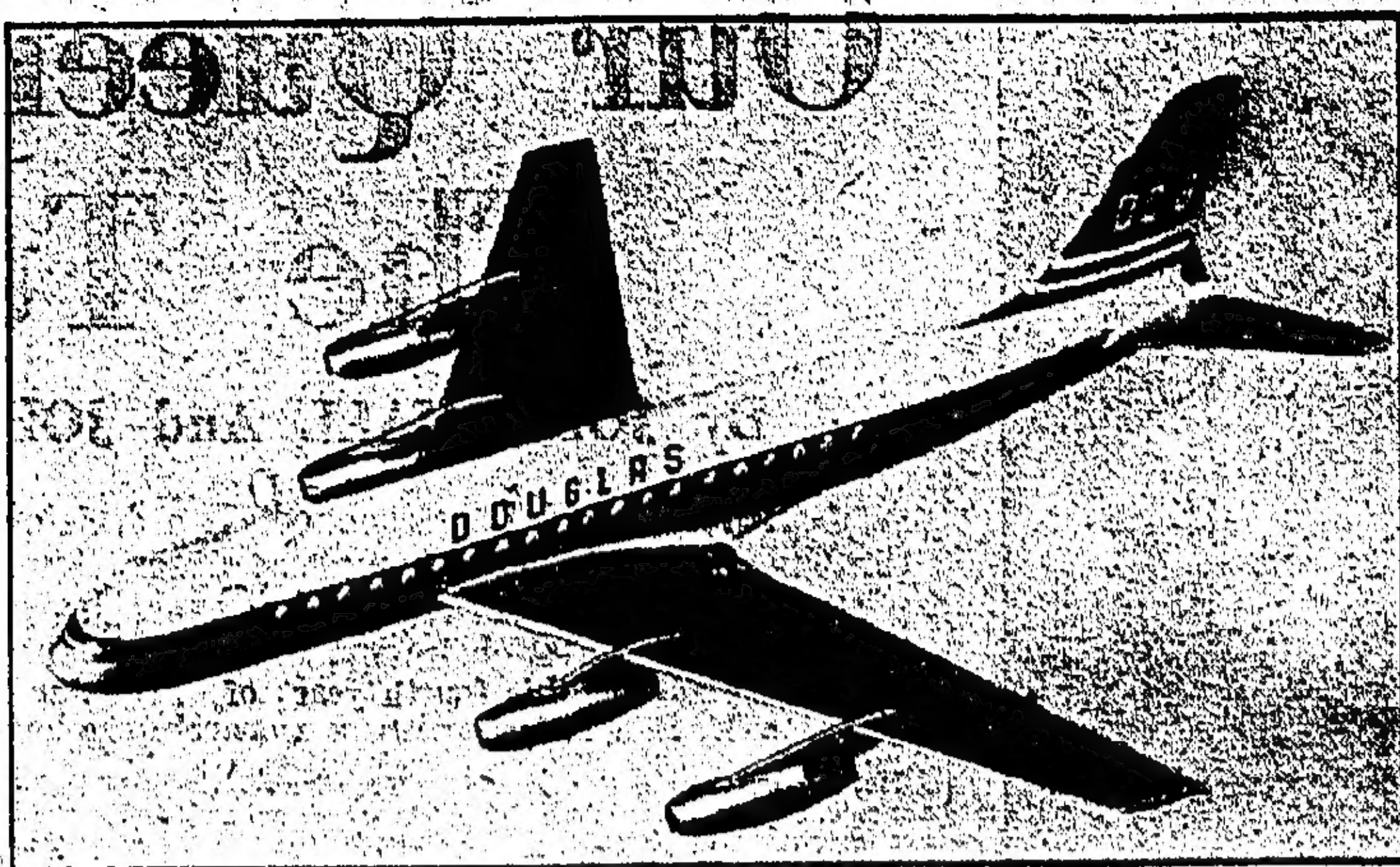
## VISCOUNT ORDERS

Last week was a notable one for Vickers-Armstrongs. On Wednesday, K.L.M. placed an order for nine Viscounts 800's, while on Thursday a 700D was ordered by the Howard Hughes Tool Company of Delaware, U.S.A., and an "Executive Viscount" by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. B.O.A.C. then ordered 12 700D's, and Fred Olsen Air Transport Ltd. of Norway increased their original order for two Viscounts by one. The sales score for the week was 24, bringing the total number of Viscounts on order to 227, of which 58 have been delivered.

Also on Thursday, the first of Capital Airlines' Viscounts left for the United States, where it will be used, initially, to publicise the advantages of turbo-prop-engined air travel.

## INCREASED EXPORTS

Figures for May 1955 show that British aviation exports totalled £5,450,721 in value, an increase of more than 21m. over the figure for May last year.



New Douglas  
Jet Design

## UK SUBJECTS IN RUSSIA

### Information Sought On Detainees

London, June 27.

Mr Robert Turton, Foreign Under-Secretary, said today the Government was making inquiries to identify Charles Hammond, a Bristol man, and other alleged British subjects who are reported to be detained in the Soviet Union.

He was answering a question in the House of Commons.

Mr Turton told a questioner last week that Britain had asked Austria for permission to question repatriated Austrians about British subjects alleged to be detained in the Soviet Union.

He said the Austrian authorities were prepared to give full facilities when the prisoners had had time to settle down. —  
Reuter.

## BRITISH GUIANA CONSTITUTION

### Parties Seek Restoration

Georgetown, June 27.

Two party delegations intend to leave here for Britain shortly to ask for a restoration of the suspended constitution, early relaxation of the emergency regulations and a speed-up of the expansion of the development programme.

The British Government suspended the constitution of British Guiana to prevent subversion in October 1953 when the extreme left-wing People's Progressive Party Government was deposed.

Mr John Carter, Chairman of the Moderate United Democratic Party, is leaving next week to seek an interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr Alan Lennox-Boyd. —China Mail Special.

## Dialect Samples

Brunswick, June 27.  
The German Language Archive here has begun a three-year project to record samples of all German dialects on recording tape.  
The recordings will include those of expellees from the east. —China Mail Special.

# NEW ZEALAND 'PIG SWILL' Licensing Laws Under Fire

Wellington, June 27.

New Zealand's licensing laws are again under fire.

Early versus late closing for public bars is the main topic of conversation—and criticism—among "the men on the tram," at social gatherings, in the press, and in the bars themselves.

For since World War 1, when it was introduced as an emergency measure, the law has caused New Zealand bars to close at 8 p.m. After that war, it was written into the Statute book and every effort since then to get it removed has failed. So for years now, the "five to six bodiam" has been the subject of heated arguments among New Zealanders and of frequent comment, mainly accompanied by raised eyebrows, by visitors from overseas.

COLOURFUL  
"Pigs at a trough" is indeed, the colourful description often applied by overseas tourists to New Zealanders drinking beer rapidly in crowded hotel bars between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. Now, the Government is said to be considering taking a referendum on the issue of early versus late closing. A little more than six years ago, the proponents of six o'clock closing won a three-to-one victory over those in favour of ten o'clock. On that occasion, only 627,000 of the country's 1,000,000 voters exercised their right.

Certainly the Government is keeping a very close watch on the effects of the recently-introduced 10 p.m. closing in New South Wales. The Minister in-charge of Tourist and Health Resorts, Mr Eric Halstead, in an address to the recent annual meeting of the New Zealand Travel and Holiday Association, said that the Government was "watching with great interest" this experiment.

The Travel and Holiday Association showed considerable concern at the meeting about the effect which the licensing laws are having on New

Zealand's important tourist trade. One speaker said that the "outpouring at six o'clock every evening (except Sunday) was one of the black spots of New Zealand for the tourist." Many visitors, too, members of the Association argue, are personally inconvenienced by the early closing time, even though hotel guests can obtain liquor at any hour.

CONVINCED  
The Association is convinced that the tourist trade will continue to be restricted until such time as the licensing laws are revised.

Important though the tourist is, however, many people feel that the country's licensing laws must be designed for and approved by the people who live here all the year round.

Opinion among these is divided. There is no doubt that many New Zealanders like to be compelled to complete their day's social, after-work drinking in one crowded, smoke-filled, clamorous, beer-stained hour.

Many wives, too, fear that an extension of the drinking hours would mean that their husbands would stay in the bars rather than go home to their families. At present, they have no option.

PUBLIC OPINION  
Many newspapers, however, believe that public opinion has moved considerably since 1948 and that a referendum now might well result in a change in the licensing laws.

Obviously those who would be most affected by such a change would be the hotel industry, which definitely favours 10 o'clock closing. The director of the National Council of the Licensed Trade, Mr Perry Cowie, declared recently that if the Government repealed the six o'clock closing law—as it should do—the hotels would see to it that the new system operated to the satisfaction of the public.

On the other hand, there are few suburban "locals" in New Zealand. A man wanting an after-dinner drink would often have to travel several miles into the heart of the town to get it.

Nor are the bars themselves designed for social drinking. Few provide seating, and there are no recreational facilities except in some country districts.

EXTENSIVE BUILDING  
To provide sufficient suburban hotels of a suitable type would entail an extensive building programme for which there are not sufficient materials, labour or readily available capital.

The New Zealand Alliance, the country's main temperance organisation, recently made a vigorous attack on the ten o'clock closing principle, arguing that it would result in two "swills" instead of one—one at six o'clock and another at ten.

Declaring that a general drunkenness would also be the inevitable result of the change, the Alliance blamed congestion on the publican and the brewer for failing to provide reasonable facilities for their customers "in spite of its huge profits and virtual monopoly."

The battle continues. Once again the repeaters have taken the offensive, but their opposition may well prove, as they have before, to have the majority if the issue is taken to the polls. —China Mail Special.

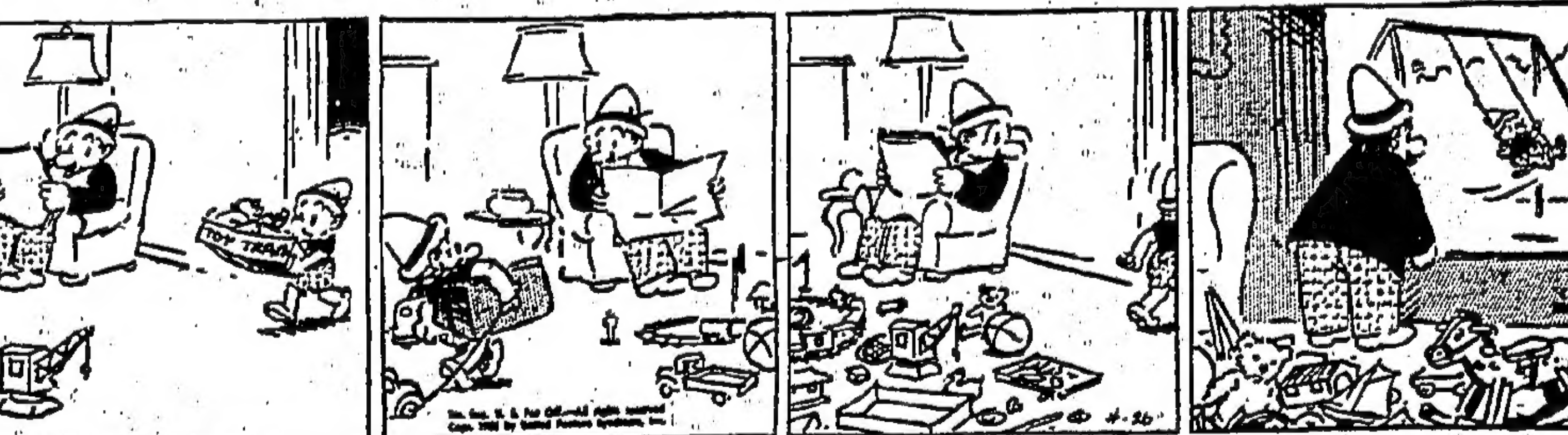
## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



## FERD'NAND

By Mik



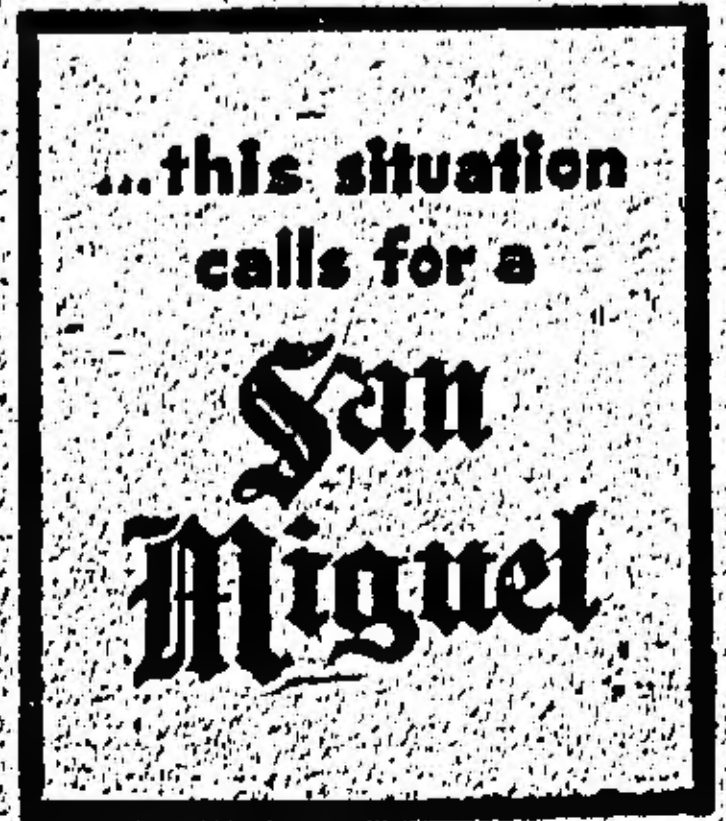
## NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY  
**R.M.S. "CANTON"**  
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

**SAILS:** Friday, 1st July at 12.00 noon for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

**BAGGAGE:** Passengers are requested to send ALL BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, by Noon on Thursday, 30th June.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only.

**EMBARKATION:** Passengers should embark between 9.30 and 11.00 a.m. on Friday, 1st July, 1955.

**SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITH OR WITHOUT NOTICE**

## US Near Atomic Agreement With Korea

Washington, June 27.  
The United States and the Republic of Korea are to conclude in a few days an agreement of co-operation in atomic energy for peaceful purposes, it was learned in Washington from Korean diplomatic sources.  
The planned agreement will be similar in terms to the agreements signed for the same purpose by the United States with 24 other friendly countries.  
It calls for the lease of six kilowatts of enriched uranium as fuel for an experimental atomic reactor.  
Atomic power development, it was explained, will be part of the efforts to rebuild war-devastated South Korea.  
The Republic of Korea is also reported to have formally requested the United States to aid in the construction of an atomic power plant.  
Korean scientists will be admitted to the Oak Ridge atomic laboratories for training in isotope techniques. —France Press.



## TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, June 27. A late rush in steel stocks, even as the CIO steel workers wage-policy committee authorised a strike after midnight on Thursday, climaxed a routine session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Demand for steels developed in the final minutes of trading and put prices in the group up nearly 2 points in Bethlehem, US Steel and Crucible and around a point in Republic, Armco, Pittsburgh and National.

The gains in steels, together with some strong spots in oils and individual features such as a 3 point gain in Du Pont lifted the industrial average 0.93 point to 443.88, another new all-time high.

Rails closed just a bit lower on average despite gains of a point or more in Santa Fe, Southern Railway and Union Pacific.

Utilities also dipped a bit.

**NARROW PRICES**

Through most of the session prices were very narrow, changes irregular and the trading pace light. Turnover for the session totalled 2,250,000 shares compared with 2,410,000 on Friday.

Despite the strike authorisation given CIO steelworkers President McDonald, the financial community was optimistic that there will be no strike and predictions are for continuing heavy demand for steel that will keep mills running at near-record pace throughout the summer, despite vacations and hot weather, and on through the remainder of the year.

Oils also contributed to the late improvement with gains of nearly 2 points each in Gulf and Standard Oil (NJ).

**CLOSING PRICES**

Admet Inc. Acy.	24 1/2	Alcoa	116
Alcoa	116	Aluminum	24 1/2
Aluminum	24 1/2	Armco	100 1/2
Armco	100 1/2	Bethlehem	100 1/2
Bethlehem	100 1/2	Boeing	100 1/2
Boeing	100 1/2	Boji	100 1/2
Boji	100 1/2	Borden	100 1/2
Borden	100 1/2	Burroughs	100 1/2
Burroughs	100 1/2	Canada	100 1/2
Canada	100 1/2	Case	100 1/2
Case	100 1/2	Celanese	100 1/2
Celanese	100 1/2	Chrysler	100 1/2
Chrysler	100 1/2	Colgate	100 1/2
Colgate	100 1/2	Commercial	100 1/2
Commercial	100 1/2	Continental	100 1/2
Continental	100 1/2	Cummins	100 1/2
Cummins	100 1/2	DuPont	100 1/2
DuPont	100 1/2	Eastman	100 1/2
Eastman	100 1/2	Exxon	100 1/2
Exxon	100 1/2	General	100 1/2
General	100 1/2	Goodyear	100 1/2
Goodyear	100 1/2	Hamam	100 1/2
Hamam	100 1/2	International	100 1/2
International	100 1/2	Johnson	100 1/2
Johnson	100 1/2	Kaiser	100 1/2
Kaiser	100 1/2	Lockheed	100 1/2
Lockheed	100 1/2	Lowell	100 1/2
Lowell	100 1/2	Monsanto	100 1/2
Monsanto	100 1/2	National	100 1/2
National	100 1/2	Norfolk	100 1/2
Norfolk	100 1/2	Olin	100 1/2
Olin	100 1/2	Overhead	100 1/2
Overhead	100 1/2	Packard	100 1/2
Packard	100 1/2	Pittsburgh	100 1/2
Pittsburgh	100 1/2	Republic	100 1/2
Republic	100 1/2	Santa Fe	100 1/2
Santa Fe	100 1/2	Sealed Air	100 1/2
Sealed Air	100 1/2	Shaw-Walker	100 1/2
Shaw-Walker	100 1/2	Standard	100 1/2
Standard	100 1/2	Union	100 1/2
Union	100 1/2	US Steel	100 1/2
US Steel	100 1/2	Weyerhaeuser	100 1/2
Weyerhaeuser	100 1/2	West Va. Pub. & Paper	100 1/2
West Va. Pub. & Paper	100 1/2	Woodward	100 1/2

## AMERICAN ECONOMY Prosperous Times Cause Shortages In Industry

By JOHN MORKA

New York, June 27.

For a long time, US business has been building up, orders have been rising and have been filled, and deliveries have been fairly prompted.

Now comes the bogey of good times—the sign of prosperity-shortages.

There are more visible signs that the shortage index of prosperity is rising in many lines—even good common stocks.

## World Rubber Markets

Singapore, June 27. The rubber market was very active and uncertain on short covering and profit-taking. Future closings were:

No. 1 rubber per lb.	115 1/2-116
July	115 1/2-116
Aug.	115 1/2-116
Sept.	115 1/2-116
No. 2 rubber per lb.	108 1/2-109 1/2
July	108 1/2-109 1/2
Aug.	108 1/2-109 1/2
Sept.	108 1/2-109 1/2
No. 3 rubber per lb.	102 1/2-103 1/2
July	102 1/2-103 1/2
Aug.	102 1/2-103 1/2
Sept.	102 1/2-103 1/2
Spot rubber unbleached	99-101
Blanket crepe	115 1/2-116
No. 1 pale crepe	115 1/2-116

**NEW YORK**

Futures today closed 100 points higher to 10 points lower with scale of 125 contracts.

Higher prices reflected the action at London and Singapore with a good percentage of the trade represented in intra-dealer switching operations. March was swapped for December at 90 points and May for December at 60 points.

Small trading in the spot market included one sheet for Sept., done in the forenoon at 36 1/2 cents a pound. Spot No. 1 Rs were quoted nominally at 38 cents a pound. Futures:

July	38.00
Sept.	37.50-38
Dec.	36.00
Mar.	35.00
May	34.00
July	33.50

**LONDON**

The market was steady with spot quoted at 37 pence per lb.

**PRICES**

Settlement house term:	34 1/2-35
Aug.	34 1/2-35
Sept.	34 1/2-35
Oct./Nov.	34 1/2-35
Jan./Mar.	34 1/2-35
Apr./June	34 1/2-35
General markets, oil base, ports:	34 1/2-35
July	34 1/2-35
Aug.	34 1/2-35
Sept.	34 1/2-35
Oct./Nov.	34 1/2-35
Jan./Mar.	34 1/2-35
Apr./June	34 1/2-35

**AMSTERDAM**

The market was firm. Prices closed today in guilders per kilogramme, at July as follows:

No. 1 rubber	1.25 nom.
No. 2 rubber	1.15 nom.
No. 3 rubber	1.05 nom.
No. 1 crepe	1.30 nom.

—United Press.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

London, June 27. Stocks continued to slip back under profit-taking on the London Stock Exchange today. Trading lightened.

There was widespread selling in industrials with Rolls-Royce closing at the day's low with a loss of 3s. Courtaulds, too, closed at its low, losing of 1s. 9d. Ford Motors, Vickers, Unilever, Associated Electric fell a shilling or more.

Steels took a pounding, especially Stewart and Lloyds which fell 2s. There was selling of the new rights granted Bowater Paper stockholders to subscribe to new common stock at 70s. The opening premium was 34s. 6d. but at the close it had dropped to 31s. 6d.

Gilt-edged bonds lost as much as 15/16.

Royal Dutch gained 2 1/2 and British about 3s in oils but others in the group, did little.

Rio Tinto featured in the copper's jumping 2 1/2 to a new high but other coppers reflected realising as did most of the golds.

German bonds lost at least 2 1/2. Japanese were steady with a few up 2 1/2 or 2 1/4. —United Press.

## COPPER TIGHT

Tight copper supplies appear to be forcing some consumers to pay substantial premiums for relatively small tonnages and also to resort to costly conversion deals in scrap copper.

Now there is talk of a glut in the automobile market. At the same time one hears of shortages of high-priced cars. On the securities front, there is the long-standing shortage of common stocks at low prices with good yields. What with capital gains tax and the estate taxes bedeviling the wealthy, they are not selling stocks. Meantime, the floating supply is being cut down by other investors until there are actual shortages.

Is there another price spiral ahead? There's concern that US might be heading for some mild inflation.

Now that the pattern of the guaranteed annual wage set in the recent Ford and General Motors auto wage pact appears to be the forerunner of a new trend in US labour-management relations.

US News and World Report look a look at the price picture last week. It found: Some price increases are in the offing, now that wages are going up again. There will be a slow price increase, nothing sudden, though. Higher prices will centre in the things industry buys. Steel will probably become more costly, for example.

But it added, the huge capacity of the US to meet demand by expansion and modernisation will head off "another runaway in prices."

Many observers interpreted the announcement last week by General Motors of a planned expansion programme of \$500,000,000 as symptomatic of a general trend toward more cost-saving and more efficient operations in the face of mounting labour costs. The guaranteed annual wage (GAW) agreement it signed ten days ago for some 400,000 employees will cost the firm about \$600,000,000 over the next three years.

The major portion of the \$500 million outlay will go for new presses, machine tools and other cost-saving devices, although considerable additions will be made to the firm's floor space. President Harlow H. Curdick said the new outlays will be "substantially completed" by the end of 1956. He described the programme as "a measure of our faith in our country." Since the end of World War II, the company will have spent about \$150,000,000 in new capital investments for plant expansion and modernisation. Ford Motor Co. General Motors' biggest rival, has spent or started more than \$2,000,000,000 on expansion programmes in the past ten years.

**NEW TREND**

This new trend will be affecting new cost-saving operations and incorporating more fully the principles of complete automation and will probably gain momentum in the months ahead. To avoid costly duplication and unprofitable competition, many firms have studied the possibilities of mergers.

Big companies on the other hand, have been buying up many smaller competitors. Right now, the rate of corporate mergers and acquisitions

are nearing a peak. According to available statistics, mergers are being made at three times the 1949 rate, a study of Federal Trade Commission reports show. Two out of five mergers are made to gain additional capacity, one in four to diversify products and the remainder to gain sources of supply, make ultimate sales to consumers or gain additional capacity in new markets.

Of 1,773 mergers in the manufacturing and mining fields from 1948 to 1954, nearly two-thirds were made by companies with assets of \$10,000,000 or more, while only eight per cent were made by companies with \$1,000,000 assets or less.

The biggest number of mergers and acquisitions, 249 were made in the non-electrical machinery. The food products industry reported 243.

**ELSEWHERE**

Elsewhere, in brief: The tremendous construction boom shows signs of continuing with no let-up for the rest of the year. The Commerce and Labour Departments declared last week. They estimated 1955 will be a bigger "biggest year in history" than they had thought it would be. The Department estimated the year's construction at about 41.8 million, compared to 37.5 million in 1954. The new estimate is 11 per cent above last year's total.

Steel wage talks continued last week with no signs of a settlement. There's considerable feeling, however, that a strike will be avoided before the expiration of the present agreement at mid-night next Thursday. An expected wage boost ranging up to 15 cents an hour might bring on an increase from 4.50 to 6 per cent on the current price of steel.

Final organisational details for the American Overseas Finance Corp. were completed here last week. The new private company, with an initial subscription of \$10,000,000 will provide medium term financing for American exporters, which, it is expected, will help offset in part similar assistance being given by foreign governments to exporters.

## Philippine Sugar Quotas

Washington, June 27. Former Philippines war damage commissioner, Mr. John A. O'Donnell urged Congress today to add to the Philippines sugar quota 15 per cent of the annual increase in the United States needs.—United Press.

World Cotton Markets

New York, June 27. Quiet trading in cotton futures today featured firmness in new crop months while nearby deliveries bogged down after a buoyant start.

Gains up to \$1 a bale for the deferred deliveries, reflected buying on the weekend outcome of the wheat farmers referendum voting approval for a continuation of production controls.

At the close the list ruled 4 points lower to 23 points higher. The market opened up 2 to 10 points. New Orleans closed off 3 to 7 points. Traders said the reaction in cotton was psychological. Reasoning was that if the grain farmers favoured reduction of controls with a 76 per cent of parity support, then cotton farmers likely would favour continued controls with a 90 per cent support basis. Moreover, it was felt that with the time for congressional adjournment getting nearer, there is a lessening chance for the adoption of any drastic change in the Cotton legislation this session.

Trading volume and open interests in the Exchange today were:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
July	41,500	261,900
October	15,300	500,100
December	23,200	628,100
January	2,700	25,700
March	15,500	274,000
May	6,400	161,000
July	1,500	5,200
October	500	1,300
December	121,900	2,164,400

**NEW ORLEANS**

Prices of futures closed today in cents per lb. as follows:

Spot	32.90
Oct.	32.90
Nov.	32.90
Dec.	32.90
Jan.	32.90
Feb.	32.90
Mar.	32.90
Apr.	32.90
May	32.90
June	32.90
July	32.90
Aug.	32.90
Sept.	32.90
Oct.	32.90
Nov.	32.90
Dec.	32.90

**LIVERPOOL**

Future closings, American middling, in pence per lb. were as follows:

July/Aug.	31.80
Oct./Nov.	31.85
Dec./Jan.	31.90
Mar./Apr.	32.00
May/June	32.05

The Sao Paulo cotton prices were not available this morning.—United Press.

## NEW YORK METAL FUTURES

New York, June 27. Prices of metal futures closed today in cents per lb. as follows:

Lead	14.20
Copper	14.20
Tin	14.20
Zinc	14.20
Aluminum	14.20
Nickel	14.20
Platinum	14.20
Palladium	14.20
Rhodium	14.20
Iridium	14.20
Osmium	14.20
Gold	14.20

—United Press.

## LONDON METAL PRICES

London, June 27. The tin market was quiet. Other metals were inactive. Prices closed today in sterling per long ton as follows:

Market

New York, June 27.

World No. 4 sugar future  
closed today unchanged to  
cents, leaves with no sales.



**STARTS INSTANTLY**  
**NEVER MISSES**

**SHEAFFER'S**  
**CLICKER**<sup>®</sup>  
 MEDIUM & FINE  
 BALLPOINTS AVAILABLE

harmless, but his allegations about a divided empire and advice to form trade (as if it could be easily done) regardless of treaties or the claims of either party, argue a laxity of principle more in keeping with the character of that defender of Protestant faith, the rejected candidate for Liverpool, than a railwayman like Captain R.N.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICK GREENHAM for  
and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3  
Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.